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Wednesday Morning, June 21, 1916.

### MEN OF WILSON'S DAY

Our country is aglow today with the knowledge that the American spirit becomes greater and more glorious in stature as the Nation expands. In response to the President's call for troops, more than one hundred thousand men have reported to the colors. This response, mark you, is in reply to an appeal to patriotism and courage that is not relatively voluminous.

The war cloud formed by Mexico's arrogance does not mean that this country is threatened by invasion from a foreign foe; that our cities and those who live therein are greatly endangered or that our sovereignty is in jeopardy. If the present emergency concerned the coming to grips with some European or Asiatic power, universal response might be expected.

Yet in a land where militarism according to European standards is almost absent, the military spirit flames forth when righteous indignation is aroused. This incitement is manifest because of a general feeling that an affront has been offered to the United States; that our honest motives are questioned and our honor aspersed. The result is that men trained essentially in the arts of peace spring forward to undertake the rigors of war if necessary.

The late Earl Kitchener perhaps knew Americans better than we know ourselves. He was asked to give his opinion of this country. He included in his reply a notable reference to what he described as the "American spirit." Its presence made undesirable the military preparation found necessary in European countries. The daily life, the ideals of Americans, he said, prepared them in great measure for war pursuits, a state of things that did not prevail in any other country.

Washington advises tell that in response to the President's call for troops replies came promptly from practically every state in the Union. The respective governors reported almost instantly that their men were being mobilized and would be prepared to march forward as soon as orders were received.

Developments in the last forty-eight hours have surprised many doubting Thomases who believed that the spirit of '76 and the zeal of '61 were little more than glorious traditions. The country-wide demonstration attending the call to the colors is more significant elsewhere than in the Border States. We here know better than do the people of far-off states the reality of Mexico's offenses; the absurdity of her demands and the impossibility of reaching a mutually satisfactory agreement unless this country acts with positiveness at this time. The situation can be weighed only in the abstract by the people of the North, East, West and some of the South. But the Borderland views the situation concretely and on her say-so the entire country stands at attention awaiting the command, "forward march."

Let no man say that patriotism or chivalry is moribund in these United States! Let no man ascribe to the present generation lesser virtues than triumphed in the days of Washington and Lincoln! The men of Wilson's day are proving, to whatever extent the hour demands, that the American spirit described by admirers of our Nation is a virtue to which American citizens are perpetual heirs.

### THRIFT OF TIME

One of the most important lessons any individual, young or old, can learn is the value of time; for time is not only money but can be turned into money if the habit of thrift attends its use. Those who employ labor quickly realize the importance of the time element in all business transactions, for the labor cost, which is a vital element in the cost of everything, depends upon the thriftiness of the worker in the use of his time. Time that does not produce something is not only wasted minute but a costly minute to somebody. Mar-a-man fails because he cannot get results from labor.

Children should be taught to regard the time they are not in school as an opportunity to earn money. It should not be idle time, or merely play time, for the child does not need recreation so much as a change of occupation. Most of us play too much; and the child that is taught to turn the out of school hours into recreation that brings returns has learned one of life's most helpful lessons.

The young man or woman starting out in a business

career needs to learn the same lesson—that the time out of business is not merely for play, but for self improvement. It is not what you do between eight and six that brings business success, but what you do from six to eight. Visit any of the Young Men's Christian Associations that run study classes, or the night schools, and you'll find a body of young men and women who properly value the spare time, business allows and are using it for self improvement. These are marked men. They are bound to win. They will get somewhere because they are willing to pay the price in self denial. They figure that three or four nights a week for a year or two will add materially to their power to do, and power to do commands its compensation. We pay trained men, and nowhere is training so easily to be had as in the spare hours.

A young man applied to a bank recently, saying that he worked nights and had a few hours a day to give to other work and wanted to help the family by these additional efforts. He has the right stuff in him. In the daily papers comes the story of a man who was in a like position, and, seeing an advertisement for a man who could give a little extra time to the work in mind, answered it and added ten dollars a week to his salary for eleven years with no injustice to other demands. He was the only applicant!

The world is full of disgruntled and dissatisfied individuals who would be happier and far better off if they would stop whining and complaining, and look around for opportunities to earn extra money, or spend the spare hours in preparation for the greater opportunities that open to the trained man or woman. The correspondence schools have done wonders in training students for better things, and merit the thanks of all who are interested in the improvement of the race.

Thrift of time will make a man rich beyond his fondest dreams, and waste of it will make him poor, however rich he may be, and the best lesson you can teach your child—yes, the best lesson you can learn yourself, is to use the time you are not working for your boss, or sleeping, or resting, in such a way that it will put dollars in your pocket or brains in your head. It is likely to do both.

### OUR CONSULS

A liberal part of the increased allowance of \$1,500,000 in the diplomatic and consular bill passed by congress is "post allowance for the consular service." It is intended to cover the abnormal cost of living and the unusual expenses of consular offices under the extremely difficult conditions imposed by the war. It serves to bring into notice, for the moment, the labors and hardships of this branch of the government service.

Our twenty-four consuls in Germany, our seven in Austria-Hungary, our fifteen in France, our three in Belgium, our three in Greece, our eleven in Turkey, our fourteen in China, not to mention the scores stationed in other countries directly or indirectly involved in the war, have had their hands full lately. Looking after American business and American citizens has been a more arduous task than ever before. And living conditions have been burdensome, for the consuls are subject to many of the hardships of the natives.

The quality of our consular service has improved greatly in the last few years, since it was placed under civil service rules and promotions were determined by fitness rather than political influence. The test of war has proved the value of the reform. In their obscure positions, without publicity or any applause except that of their official superiors, our consuls have rendered patriotic service to their country. They deserve whatever recognition congress sees fit to give them.

### SECOND PLACE IN NAVAL POWER

One phase of the big North Sea battle that has been generally overlooked is the advantage immediately accruing therefrom to the United States navy. Great Britain has done this country an unintentional service of great importance. She has helped forward our own naval preparedness, doing as much for us in one day as we could have done in a year or two. By destroying so many of Germany's capital ships, she has automatically changed the ratio of naval strength between the United States and its nearest rival.

Germany before that battle ranked clearly second to England in naval power. With the German losses still uncertain, Germany's rating cannot be definitely determined at this moment, but it is likely that her superiority over our own fleet has been wiped out. Her navy may even be inferior to ours now, except for her submarines and airships. And so, with her resources waning, and with our new building program backed by unlimited wealth and the deliberate purpose to surpass her navy, there can soon be no question of our own superiority.

### LOOKING INTO THE RAILROAD DISPUTE

Congress would do well to act on the resolution adopted by the chambers of commerce of 981 cities, asking that the interstate commerce commission be instructed to investigate the present railroad labor dispute.

And congress might properly go farther than that. It is absurd that the nation—the great public—has no part in a controversy affecting its interests so vitally. All the railroad employees in the country are pitted against nearly all the railroads. The result, whatever it is, will fall upon the public—the people will have to pay the bill, whether in increased rates or deteriorated service.

There ought to be public representation in the conferences. And there ought to be some governmental department with authority to arbitrate, in the name of the public, or to compel arbitration, in case the parties fail to agree.

## NOTE SUMMARY

(Continued from Page 1)

massacre has been brought to justice by Mexican authorities. Villa and the other bandits, the communication continues, still roam at large without molestation, "despite repeated and insistent demands that military protection should be furnished."

### Saw Villa Run Away

Creeping closer to the border until the Columbus raid on March 9, after murdering and plundering, Villa and his bandits fleeing south, the note says "passed within sight of the Carranzista military post at Casas Grandes and no effort was made to stop him by the officers and garrison of the defacto government stationed there." In the face of these conditions, it is pointed out, the United States had no other recourse than to employ its armed force to disperse "the band of Mexican outlaws who were with increasing boldness systematically raiding across the international boundary."

The history of the campaign against bandits by the American punitive expedition then is reviewed. In this connection it is contended that the Mexican authorities have not co-operated but have shown marked hostility as evidenced by the Parral incident, when Villa and his bandits were sheltered.

Answering the charge that the American troops entered Mexico without permission or with ulterior motives the communication argues that sufficient necessity existed for protection of the Mexican border to authorize their crossing and that General Carranza consented to the arrangement in principle for pursuit of bandits, but quibbled over the form of the agreement. Treaty arrangements between the two countries, it is contended, provide for such agreements. Criticisms of the Scott-Oregon conferences at El Paso are answered with the statement that the Mexican authorities were under a misapprehension concerning the matters discussed and that General Scott was not empowered to authorize the withdrawal of the American forces. Carranza refused to ratify the agreement for "gradual withdrawal" of the American command it is asserted.

### Failed of Promise.

Mexican authorities have not joined in a vigorous pursuit of the bandits even after making assurances of their good intentions to co-operate, it is charged.

Diplomatic exchanges concerning these later incidents are reviewed in which the attention of the de facto government was called to the gravity of the situation. Further discussion of the late raids is unnecessary the note states.

### Infinite Patience of U. S.

The charge that the United States has not done everything in its power to continue peaceful relations is flatly denied. On the other hand, it is declared "the American government has given every possible encouragement to the de facto government in the pacification and rehabilitation of Mexico."

Embargo on arms shipments by this government is upheld on the ground that conditions were unstable and it was not known for what purpose they were intended.

### Menace to Troops.

"Candor," it says, "compels us to add that the unceasing hostility and threats of us of military instead of aid in running down the bandits, constitutes a menace to the safety of the American troops and to the peace of the border." As long as this condition exists, it says, the United States will not allow the shipment of arms into Mexico.

To the charge that rebel sars protected and sheltered on the American side, the note says all persons conspiring to organize or oppose the peaceful solution of the questions are speedily brought to justice. This government has sought to keep under surveillance political refugees seeking an asylum in this country.

At last by the United States in connection with pursuit of bandits have been performed in good faith it says. All efforts, however, have been obstructed, "meantime, conditions of anarchy were continually growing worse." Summarizing the communication says:

### Withdrawal Unreasonable.

"It is unreasonable to expect the United States to withdraw its forces from Mexican territory or to prevent their entry again when their presence is the only check upon further bandit outrages and the only efficient means of protecting American lives and homes—safeguards which General Carranza though internationally obliged to supply is manifestly unable or unwilling to give."

## CONSULATE FLAG RIDDLED BY BULLETS

(Continued from Page 1)

urb of Douglas, was planning to begin rioting at the first sign of fighting between Mexican and American forces. However, efforts to trace these reports to any definite source were fruitless and most officials were inclined to discredit them.

### Alarming Rumors

Possible attempts at rioting and perhaps efforts to burn buildings, it was stated by one official, was causing the most concern of the authorities, for this reason all such reports were promptly investigated.

Details of their detention by armed Mexican civilians at Cananea Saturday night were related today by scores of refugees reaching here from that mining camp. The following series of events were related by the arrivals:

### Incited Cananeans

An official of Cananea received a telegram from Hermosillo Saturday night stating that the United States had intervened in Mexico. The news

## THE CALL



sage was read to the Mexican audience in a theatre.

A large number of the American residents of the mining camp were attending a dance. The first intimation they had of trouble was when the Mexicans, after arming themselves, took charge of all horses and automobiles owned by citizens of this country. The dance hall was surrounded by Mexicans, who passed before the doors and windows, displaying their arms.

Many were frightened for a short time, but it was decided to continue dancing. This they did until 1 o'clock in the morning, when the Mexicans ordered them to go to their homes, laying particular stress upon the fact that they should go to their own homes.

Several attempted to leave the town, but they were met in every direction by patrols of citizens who ordered them back.

"We were informed that we would be perfectly safe for the night," one arrival stated. "What worried us, was that no assurances were given as to what would occur the next day."

### Mexicans Joyride

When morning came the Mexican authorities ordered the return of all horses and automobiles to the Americans and later all were informed they could leave for the border. Several automobiles were more or less damaged by the attempts of the Mexicans to drive them during the night.

### Flag Scores Bullets

Shots were fired throughout the night by the natives, one of the chief targets being the American flagstaff over the hotel in which was the office of W. A. Julian, American vice-consul. The flagpole was splintered in several places and the flag itself pierced with bullets, but the shots failed to bring the Stars and Stripes to the ground.

With the exception of a few in isolated camps in southern Sonora, nearly all Americans south of here had reached the border tonight. Those at El Tigre, southeast of Nacozari, remained, but were preparing to come north.

## BIG MOVEMENT ON AT BROWNSVILLE

Infantry Rushes Up And Down River; Mexicans Seen Gathering

(By Review Leased Wire.)

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., June 20.—A large force of infantry began moving down the Rio Grande from Brownsville tonight in civilian automobiles. The only information obtainable at Fort Brown was that this force, the size of which was unknown, was for "patrol work tonight."

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., June 20.—An unusual movement of Mexican troops up and down the Rio Grande was reported by border patrols in this district to Fort Brown late tonight. Military authorities attributed the movement to excitement among Mexicans who fear an attack from the American side.

Small bodies of defacto troops were moving in and out of Matamoros during the evening. It was learned here tonight that a force of Carranza cavalry has taken positions opposite San Pedro, Texas, about 12 miles west of here. A detail of the Twenty-sixth infantry under command of Colonel R. L. Bullard is stationed at San Pedro.

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